SUNDAY, AUGUST 21, 1881.

The regular circulation of THE SUN for the week ending Aug. 20, 1881, scae;

.094,719 Total for the week

The latest bulletins of the President's confition, though they announce no check to its improvement, have awakened uneasy toubts about the actual condition of his wound. It had been described as nearly healed, but on Friday it opened to a great Septh. The surprise which this appears to have caused the attending physicians on Friday was communicated to the public only yesterday. The news provoked a disposition to attribute the relapse of last week to the undiscovered state of the wound. The President's pulse rose again last evening, but such appetite and powers of digestion as he has recovered remained. and he seemed to be holding his own.

If He Could Spenk.

The strain to which the Federal Government was subjected by the seating of a President not elected was a very severe one. But for the moderation of the defrauded party, and the universal confidence in the final and sober judgment of the people, it might have been fatal. We were, indeed, so nearly Mexicanized by that monstrous crime that reflecting men look back upon it with trembling.

But if, as the daily official bulletin from the White House declares, with shocking regularity and certainty of statement, the President is laboring under a complete constitutional disability, what kind of a Government are we living under now? Is there an interregnum? Is the executive power suspended? Or is it exercised by an officer or by a number of officers unknown to the Constitution, and unauthorized by any law to act in any contingency? It is not pleasant to ask these questions; the press has long refrained from asking them. The men who took into their hands the executive power of the nation, when it fell from the nerveless grasp of the stricken President, and have held it ever since, have not once seen the face or heard the voice of him

in whose name they retain it. Gen. GARFIELD is, of course, not responsible for any of these specific acts. We are left to conjecture what he would say could he either think or speak concerning this remarkable situation. Unhappily for the country, he can do neither. What is done is done without reference to his will; what is omitted is omitted without reference to his wishes. Doubtless if, in the intervals of consuming fever, his brave heart had yet strength to form a resolution. and he was permitted communication with any but his selected attendants, he would "Let the Constitution be scrupulously observed; let no partisan consideration stand in the way of a legal and peaceful administration of my office by my lawful substitute until this dread crisis shall have passed away."

Money Well Spent.

The urgent necessity of providing some substitute for the apprentice system, which has, in a large measure, passed away, has given rise to the creation of a good many technical schools in Great Britain. The movement is stimulated by a recognition of the superior opportunities of instruction enloved by German artisans, and by the fact that England is no longer able to compete with Germany in several departments of with the special education of German work- a democratic character very attractive to n may be exemplified by the case of a Baxon manufacturing city, whose expenditures to this end have been recently described

in a London review. Our authority for the facts is himself an Englishman, who removed some twenty years ago from Nottingham to Chemnitz in Baxony because he found that the manufacture of hosiery, which is the staple trade of his native place, could be carried on more profitably in the latter town. It appears that the Chemnitz manufacturers are by no means indebted for their prosperity to Bis-MARCE's protective tariff, for they are able to sell their wares in neutral markets, such as the United States, South America, and Cuba. In glove making, it is said, they have ruined the trade of Nottingham, and some of the Chemnitz wares not only find a ready sale in some British colonies, as, for example. in Australia, but are even imported into England. Within the last twenty years, which include, we need not say, a long period of Industrial depression in Germany, this town has increased in population from 40,000 to 20,000, and its school district, which comprehends a suburban area, contains 152,000 inhabitants. The English observer does not besitate to explain this remarkable progress by the advantages of technical educa-

tion which the people of Chemnitz share with other German towns. We should remind the reader that elementary education is compulsory in Saxony, as it is in every part of the German empire, all children being obliged to attend the public primary schools until the age of fourteen. After they have left these institutions, and have worked at their respective trades for two years more, they become eligible for voluntary attendance in the schools for foremen, for the building trades, and for instruction in elementary drawing. The establishments devoted to technical instruction are three, viz., the so-called Technical Institute, the Higher Weaving School. and the Agricultural School. The former is carried on in a building erected at a cost of some \$400,000 by the State, on which

also the expense of its maintenance chiefly falls. The Higher Weaving School was erected by the municipality, but the State pays interest on the capital invested, and the Agricultural School is also assisted by a State subsidy. The Technical School. which is abundantly supplied with laboratories, lecture rooms, libraries, and museums, has four departments, two of which, the art school and the higher technical branch, not being specially designed for workingmen, we need not now describe. To the school for foremen, which has two subdivisions, one for mechanical and one for hemical industry, students are admitted, as we have said, at the age of sixteen, prowided they have worked at their trades two years. They are for the most part young workmen chosen for merit in their respective callings from the factories of the neighborhood. There is, seems, a fee of \$7.50 for each half year's bourse; but this is frequently remitted, and young men of exceptional promise are wen maintained by the State during the erm of their attendance. Admission to the chool for the building trades is obtained on milar conditions, and the instruction, like

ber of students in these two schools is some four hundred, and all of them, on graduation, are qualified to act as foremen and managers in their several vocations.

The Higher Weaving School is one of several institutions in Saxony having a like object, including a hosiery school at Limbach. The Chemnitz establishment, however, eems to be the most important, and its ourses are attended by young men from all parts of Europe, including the sons of large British manufacturers. There are four teachers, two of whom are practical weavers, and the specific aim of the training is to assure at once manual skill, and a thorough knowledge of the principles and methods involved in the given branch of industry. The course, which occupies two half years, includes instruction in the properties of the materials used in weaving, in the construction of looms, in the composition of patterns, and in drawing. Besides this principal institution, there are other schools in Chemnitz for mechanical weaving, intended for hand-loom weavers, which are held on Sundays.

It is true that the average rates of weekly wages in Saxony are somewhat lower than they are in England, but the difference is not great enough to account for the fact that Chemnitz has actually beaten Nottingham out of the field in the glove trade, and is also undermining its British competitor in hosiery. The English manufacturer, to whom we are indebted for these data, describes the Saxon workmen as inferior to his own countrymen in physical strength and natural ability, but he thinks the example of Chemnitz, where in a town of 90,000 inhabitants a million and a quarter of dollars have been expended for technical education, shows by what agency the weaker race has been enabled to take the bread out of the mouths of the stronger.

The Methodists of the World.

On the seventh of next September there will assemble at London an Ecumenical Conference of the whole Methodist family, which will continue its sessions during two

In the different branches of Methodism. and there are many of them, are included a very large proportion of Protestant Christions. It is a communion which is substantially one in doctrine and in spirit. Yet it is split up into various factions, there being in the United States alone fifteen distinct Methodist organizations. One great object of the London Conference, therefore, is to bring them all together, and perhaps prepare the way for their permanent consolidation. Even if that result is not brought about, however, the enormous religious power wielded by Methodism will be made manifest when its representatives from every quarter of the globe are assembled at the English capital, and the statistics of its progress, unexampled in the history of modern Protestantism, are presented by the

different parties. Nowhere else has Methodism gained so strong a hold as in the United States. Of all the Protestant churches, it is the one which is here the most numerous, the most powerful, and the most growing. It seems to have been peculiarly adapted to the conditions of our society, for once the seed of its faith had been planted here by the founders of the Methodist system, it grew with an astonishing rapidity. Its early preachers were generally uneducated men. but their very lack of cultivation brought them nearer to the mass of the community. They were the servants of an ecclesiastical organization which exacted almost military subjection, but they conducted their services without rigid formality, and gratified the tastes of the people by the plainness of their language and the homeliness of their surroundings. Every one had a chance to skilled industry. How much pains is taken | exhort and pray at the meetings, which had

> It was an easy matter to start a Methodist church even in the poorest neighborhood. The regular preacher or the lay preacher warned the people of the danger of sin, and pointed out the way of salvation in any sort of hall or house he could obtain. If he could not get a place indoors, he called them to meetings in the fields or woods. Then, when converts had been obtained, the machinery of a church was set in motion. No elegant edifice was required, and no highsalaried preacher had to be supported. Only the plainest and barest structure was approved by the Methodist leaders. They condemned fashion, had a horror of elegance, and taught their followers to eschew whatever merely delighted the eye and pleased the fancy. The women must get over their love of finery, and the men must abandon all carnal and worldly pleasures. The preacher required only a pittance, and wandered from place to place, looking after the spiritual concerns of several humble parishes. A gift of exhorting fitted a man to become a lay preacher, and the women were everywhere active, in meeting and out, by speech and by prayer, in promoting

In this way Methodism got its first foothold in the United States. It became the religion of the plain people, who were bound together in something like a real Christian brotherhood. Socially they were all equal, and so far as fortune went they stood on about the same level, for very few among them were rich in this world's goods, and still fewer held high places, according to the measure of fashion. Their religion, indeed, forbade that they should court mere earthly distinction, or pride themselves one over another on account of their worldly

circumstances. Hence there was originally a good deal of Christian communism about the Methodists. They were a class by themselves, and took a godly pride in preserving ways which distinguished them from the worldly about them. They called each other brother and sister both in meeting and when they met socially, and each member of a church was known to every other member, and treated with fraternal consideration. At least, that was the theory on which all good Methodists tried to act, though wolves did some times get into the fold and lie in wait to deyour the lambs in the course of business, for the brethren usually preferred to trust

a brother in trade. Now, however, all this has changed. The Methodist women are as fond of fine clothes in these later days as their sisters of the world. Those of them who are rich usually do not care to associate with the humbler members of the flock. The brethren who have been successful in a worldly sense expect to occupy the best pews in the fashionable churches; and the more cultivated congregations frown upon the greans and cries of exultation in which old-fashioned Mathediate delight. Little remains of the community of spirit and interest which formerly distinguished the churches; and, unless in some remote region which modern enterprise has not disturbed, it is not possible oftentimes to tell a Methodist from Baptist or a Presbyterian, perhaps not even hat of the school for foremen, is adapted to from a mere worldling. They have been the special requirements of the students, getting rick, and they have gained much most of whom work at their trades during | consideration in a political way, for there |

the other six months of the year. The num- are between three and four millions of them in the United States in their different branches. That is why their old characteristics of simplicity and democratic or communistic equality have so largely departed. They have even so far outraged the principles of Christian brotherhood as to separate on account of color. The black Methodists have a distinct ecclesiastical

system of their own. Of course, Methodism has lost in spiritual power because of these concessions to ideas and ambitions, prejudices and practices, which are of the world, and directly antagonistic to the teachings of Christianity. Infidelity may not yet have affected any large class in the Methodist churches, but the further they get away from the genuine Christian disposition which distinguished them in their earlier days, the more pertain are they to suffer from the prevailing skepticism. They were really stronger when they were poor and humble than! they are now when they are rich and proud.

The Ecumenical Conference at London next month must not only bring together the scattered factions of Methodism, if it expects to send it forward with a new impulse as a great evangelizing power. It must also infuse into the churches the spirit of Christian brotherhood which animated the early followers of WESLEY and WHITEFIELD. Their great danger lies in their increasing worldliness, in their growing tendency to conform to the social ideas which antagonize Christianity. Too much earthly prosperity is threatening to undermine the spiritual power of Methodism.

Sanitary Humbug.

In the course of a conversation with a Times reporter, the other day, upon the Hunter's Point nuisances, Prof. CHANDLER said there were three classes of people who stood in the way of their abatement. First were the manufacturers along Newtown Creek who produce sludge acid or use it. This is the acid which smells so abominably. Secondly were those who work in the interest of the manufacturers; and thirdly came the volunteer or amateur sanitarians, who have theories of their own regarding the vile odors wafted into the city, and are always at hand to teach the experts who make the study of sanitary matters their business. And the class with the loudest voices are the volunteer advisers.

Prof. CHANDLER hit at a humbug of pretty large size when he spoke thus of the assumption of wisdom concerning sanitary matters by mere busybodies and old Bettys, who go around smelling out nulsances and discoursing learnedly about them. What is called sanitary science is a thing of comparatively recent growth; and while really scientific men are doing what they can for its development, and waiting to profit by the advances made in it, fellows with one idea, who have got an inkling of what it is, are so proceeding that they are doing their best to turn the so-called science into ridicule.

A little learning, we know from high authority, is a dangerous thing, and it is especially dangerous when it touches medicine, and leads its possessors to imagine that they are fitted to tell us the causes of our ailments and prescribe remedies for them. Amateur doctors usually make mischief whenever they are suffered to interfere with the sick, especially if the cause of the trouble and means of cure are not transparent. And these amateur sanitarians. presuming to deal with a very delicate and undeveloped science, may be even more mischievous.

They are now turning up throughout the city and country, and their assumptions of nowledge are deceiving many people, editors among the number. They are the ones who go about frightening householders without cause in regard to sewer gas, and tracing all the diseases to which flesh is heir to the water pipes in our dwellings. There is just enough reason in what they say to provoke alarm, and it is fashionable nowadays to regard plumbing generally as an enemy to health. It undoubtedly is in many cases. With the increase of what are known as modern improvements, there has been tendency to put too much plumbing in houses, and to unnecessarily multiply the dangers from sewers and sewer gas. Wellplanned dwellings built of late years dispense with much of the complicated arrangements for the distribution of water which distinguished the more costly resi dences put up ten or fifteen years ago. They are not really needed; the simpler the plumbing in a bouse the better. No more than convenience actually requires should be introduced; for it may invite odors and gases injurious to health.

But there is a great deal of nonsense talked about sewer gas, and the amateur sanitarians are chiefly responsible for it. So also is there now much pother made over malaria, when the reasons for fearing its presence are few, or do not exist at all Everybody, in the country in particular, who is a little under the weather, is told that he is suffering from malaria, and women especially are fond of attributing their ailments to that cause. It is the fashion of the times, and physicians are sometimes glad to give malaria as the occasion of obscure troubles which they have not investigated, or of imaginary ones which they feel sure are not worth careful examination.

And yet there is a good deal of malaria about; but it has not increased so fast or spread so rapidly of very recent years as the amateur sanitary and medical author-

ities try to make people believe. A Question from Kansas.

Of recent times, among the people who speak our language, oratory as an art has fallen into a decline. The lawyers about a court stare and smile when a country advocate puts on the airs of an orator. In Congress there is now no rhetorician, for Mr CONKLING's seat is occupied by a very comnonplace man who can better make out a bill than deliver a speech.

CHARLES SUMNER was a carefully traine rator; so was EDWARD EVERETT; and Mr WENDELL PHILLIPS is one of the consummate orators of our times. Robert C WINTHBOP belongs to that old school of orators who make the manner of delivery even more important than the substance of thought in their addresses. Possibly Mr. BoB Ingersoll, to whom we give a high place as a popular orator, might never have been the infidel he is if he had not liked the sound of his own voice, and if crowds had not returned to him their applause.

Mr. GLADSTONE is, without doubt, a great rator. His voice must always charm his hearers, even if they forget to weigh his arguments; and we must acknowledge that among the Parliamentary advocates who speak our tongue Mr. GLADSTONE stands first. Mr. GAMBETTA, the Italian Hebrew of France, is a great orator; but he is not merely a man of words, a talker; his strength is due to the ideas he propagates.

Yet is it worth while in these days to go into oratory as a business? We are led to ask that question by a letter we have received from a young man in Kansas:

my beyhood up a desire to become a public speaker; but as I have always been poor and not able to attend school since I was 16 years old, I have received a very limited education. When I read the lives of some of our best educated men, who have started life with but little better

prospects than myself, I feel like following in their foel-steps, and I am willing to do anything, sacrifice every-thing, at this late day, to improve my knowledge.
"Can you recommend any book that will help a person to become an eff-hand speaker! Must a person be a natural talker to become a good debater, or can he, if he has intelligence and a strong desire to succeed, learn through books? "Wm. Kinglan."

Yours is a laudable ambition; but truth compels us to say that it is misdirected There is no demand for orators in these days. There is no book from which you can learn oratory. Take, however, those books which best instruct yourself, which most help you to build up your own mind, and then, though you may never be selected to represent Kansas at Washington, you can as a voter exercise great and important power, and become fitted to help your fellows along the journey of life.

Mr. Conkling in the State Convention.

Why would it not be a wise proceeding for one of the Assembly districts in this city to send Roscon Conkling to the Republican State Convention? The Republicans in the district need not ask anybody's consent for doing this, nor need they stop to think what Onelda County would say about it. The precedents are abundent in both parties for the election of delegates to State Conventions to represent districts in which they do not happen to reside. Indeed, scarcely a Republican or Democratic State Convention has been held in New York for thirty years past which has not contained such delegates; and it has long been the practice for districts in this city to choose

delegates who dwell outside of their limits. If Mr. Conkling were to go into a contest for a seat in the State Convention, he could no doubt carry his home district in Utica. But such a conflict may be quite distasteful to him. Nevertheless, his branch of the party will send a strong force to the Convention from all portions of the State, and his friends will naturally look to him now, as they have so often in the past, to be present and lead them in person. No fair-minded man of any faction will object to this; and the best way for reaching this desirable end seems to be for the Republicans of one of the districts in this city to elect Mr. Conv. LING a delegate, and thus avoid an unseemly rumpus in the quarrelsome city of Utica.

Creditable to Secretary Blaine. The following appeared as a special de-

spatch to the Evening Post:

"WARRINGTON, Aug. 19 -Secretary BLAINE, with reference to the conservative character of his own despatches to Minister Lowers at London, save: 'I do not believe it is right to color the statements in the slight est degree. It is a crime, I think, to say one word that is not absolutely warranted by the facts. Besides, you will observe that I use no technical phrases or terms. They sught not to be used at all. They confuse and mis-

This is very creditable to Mr. BLAINE. We rejoice to learn that there is at least one member of the Cabinet who believes in the downright truth, and in telling it in intelligible terms.

No Motive to Murder.

It is impossible, thus far, to discover any motive, on the part of the MALLEY boys, or of any one else in particular, to murder JENNIE CRAMER. No reason is made apparent why any one should have wished her

The harsh treatment of her mother might, naturally enough, as people are constituted,

have driven her to suicide. The concoction of a foolish lie by the MALLEYS does not of itself, by any means, convict them of murder.

In a famous case it was conceded by a high judicial authority in England to be the part of a gentleman to commit perjury to protect a woman's reputation.

The MALLEYS may believe in this doctrine. Will the decent Republicans of Chautau qua and Caltaraugus vote for Lonen B. SES sions if he should be nominated as the candi-

date of their party for the office of State Senater? Some of them will not vote for him; but the mass will give him their suffrages. The regular Republican majority in the district is ever six thousand, and it is hardly possible to imagine a Republican scoundrel black enough to fail of being elected there after he gets the regular

But let not wirtness Rannblicans alsowhere he in a hurry to give thanks to Gop because they believe themselves better than those of the Thirtysecond District. The rule among our political philosophers is to support the nominatons of your party. They think a Republican thief ought to be voted for by Republicans, even if an honest Democrat is a candidate against him. This is the principle, and there are few Republican reformers who are eccentric enough to violate it.

We cannot compliment Mr. Austin Con-BIN on his management of the Long Island Bailroad. On Friday evening the four-thirty passenger train for Locust Valley was run into by an empty freight train returning toward Long Island City. The collision occurred on an embankment some three hundred yards this side of the Gien Cove station. Fortunately, no one was killed or injured, and the damage to the engine of the passenger train was not very serious. The trains were stopped in time to make the collision comparatively slight. But if they had been going a little faster both trains must have been hurled down the embankment. with probable loss of life and dreadful injuries

On inquiring how such a collision could occur, we were told that the orders to the freight train were to make time, under menaces of punishment; and the conductor was trying his chances to run to Gien Head before the passenger train should leave there. We do not know that this was really the reason with those in charge of the freight train; but whether such orders were given or not, the collision is something that ought to be dealt with quite as se verely as the state of the law allows. Such trifling with human life is not creditable to Mr. COBBIN and his associates

The projected tax sale of 4,465 pieces of city real estate, including many valuable lots, and many lots on which stand costly houses. stores, or churches, naturally excites attention. In Philadelphia, however, such an event would create little wonder, except for the large number of houses brought to the hammer. In that city the Sheriff is kept busy a large part of the year in selling real cetate for unpaid taxes; and as soon as he gets through one sale, his clerks begin to prepare their schedules for the next. In New York such sales are less frequent, as is shown by the fact that some of the owners delinquent in their taxes or water rates are among the wealthiest in the city. The day fixed for the auction is the 10th of October, but between this time and that a large part of the property, and all the most valuable part, will loubtless be redeemed by payment of the neglected assessments, with interest and the costs. There will still remain, however, a great deal of real estate, which will go cheap to the bidders: for though it is still possible for the owner to redeem, he must pay at the rate of 14 per cent. a year to the tax purchaser, which is a profitable investment of money in these days; and through having nobody to look after it.

Commissioners of Emigration Forrest and Stephenson examined yesterday nice immistrants who arrived on the Assertian Monarch as Friday, and who complained of their food and accumulations. The officers of the ship and two pamerates contradicted them, and decident was recerved.

WHAT IS GOING ON IN EUROPE.

as game preserves, instead of turning them into meadows and arable land on which cattle and grain might be raised, so that food might be cheapened. The burden of this complaint falls chieff on Scotland, where an Immense extent of territory is given over to sporting purposes. The agitators disregard the fact that on ac count of the bleakness of the climate in the northern part of Great Britain, and by reason of the unfertility of the soil, it is impossible to raise grain in paying quantities on Scotch moors, which will hardly produce sufficient fodder to keep a flock of sheep in good condition. Moreover, the severity of the climate is such that live stock have to be sheltered and fed during the winter. This is an expensive proceeding, because fodder costs from eight to ten times as much as it does in those of our cattle raising districts in which the stock has to be cared for in the winter. It is not difficult to understand, therefore, why the country Scotchman persists in not cultivating his moors and cutting down his deer forests, and would be driven to desperation were any law passed ferring him to do so. He does not let his property lie idle, however, as may be gathered from the fact that, on a low estimate, the yearly income derived from these wildernesses amounts to over a million and a half of dollars. This large return for waste land is secured by the very means which the agitators denounce, namely, by preserving the game and leasing the right of shooting to the wealthy. These shootings" number 1,700, and about 1,200 find their way into the market every year. One sportsman, Mr. Winans, pays \$50,000 a year for the moors which he hires from Lord Lovat and others. Cunliffe Brooks, M. P., pays Lord Huntly's trustees \$12,000 per annum for Gien Taner Forest and the Aboyne salmon fishing. Lord Dudley increases the exchequer of Lord Breadalbane by \$25,000 annually for the right of shooting over the 80,000 acres of Biackmount Forest. Mr. Bass, M. P., whose pale ale made him as rich as it made him famous, can well afford the \$20,000 he distributes among four or five landlords in the shires of Elgin, Inverness, and Ross, Reay Forest, in Sutherlandshire, is eccupied by the Duke of Westminster at an annual rent of \$11,500, and there are numbers of less noted "shootings" which bring in from \$17,500 down to \$750 a year.

A pernicious system has of late years sprung into existence of speculating in moors, the owners of which do not care much who gets them so long as they get their money. A London stock broker, for instance, hires a moor for \$2,500, and takes, ostensibly as friends, ten other brokers with him, who pay him perhaps \$500 apiece. Toward the end of the season, when the birds have become wild and his friends have gone home, he gets men to come for a week or so, for perhaps \$25 a week. The moor owners, however, generally fight shy of these sportsmen, for they naturally kill every head of game, male or female, that they can, careless that they are ruining the sport on that moor for years. As they take another "shooting" the next year, that matters nothing to

Between owners and lessees of this description, it is a case of "diamond cut diamond." The Scotch are credited with being a plous people, but the audacity of the lies told about their moors would shame the land agent of a Western railroad. Early in the spring they begin operations by disseminating, through the newspapers, miraculous accounts of the prospects of sport for the ensuing season. As the time for hiring the moors approaches they insert advertisements in the sporting newspapers, in which the shooting lodges, moors, forests, fishings, and scenery are described in colors that make the sportsmen's mouths water. It is always advisable to pay a visit to the locality before hiring it, for the lodge is likely to be a miserable stone shanty, and the other inducements to be equally mythical. It may be true that the cetate is bounded by a fine salmon stream, but it may also be true that the right of fishing in the stream has been let to some one else. It may be taken as a fair average estimate that each head of grouse costs the sportsman more than \$2, and each deer about \$250. The season lasts from Aug. 12 to Dec. 10. but early September generally finds most of the moors deserted, for about that time the birds get into packs, and it is impossible to get

within shot of them. About as inexpensive a method of amusing himself as a bachelor with nothing to do oan adopt is to hire a small yacht and coas around the shores of the British Isles. In the English Channel the harbors are so short distances apart that, unless it falls dead calm, when it is pleasanter to be affoat than to be on shore, one need never be at sea in the dark hours. It is not necessary to go to the expense of purchasing a yacht, for there are plenty of twelve and twenty tonners that can be hired on very reasonable terms, and if two or three friends club together, they can pass the summer on the water at a less cost than ashore. If they are fond of yacht racing they can pick up a fast boat, and although she will cost more yet she will more than make up for the difference of the expenses by the prizes to be won at the various small regattas. Of course, none but crack boats have any chance in the great matches which come off at Plymouth. Torquay. or Cowes.

Much discussion has arisen among yachi owners this senson about the measurement of boats and the rules of racing which each club thinks fit to adopt. There is no acknowledge standard authority in yachting, as there is in cricket or in horse racing. The Yacht Racing Association has been formed with a view of supplying this want, but has not succeeded so far. Old salts are proverbially the most conservative of men, and any innovation, even when it is evidently advantageous, is treated with contempt. Yet they have been startled out of their pig-headedness by the success of some of the new yachts, and are overhauling and altering the lines of their ancient "tube," to make better showing next year against the Samaria and others of her class. This now famous beat is rigged as an old-fashioned cutter, and s about 100 tens measurement. She has completely demolished the favor in which schooners and yawls have lately been held.

But the main aim of yachting is not racing. Not much solid comfort is to be got out of a flyer." She is apt to take in too much water in a breeze, and the bother of unshipping the cabin and superfluous fittings whenever a match is to be sailed is undoubtedly a nuisance Therefore the old-fashloned boat which is moderately fast, and at the same time commedious. is not likely to be displaced yet, and the new racers will probably be put in a class by themselves in next year's regattas. A man with a family, who wants to visit the most beautifu and least frequented corners of the Mediterranean, the Archipelago, and the Levant, can do so in no more effective or less costly way than by hiring a 150-ton schooner and cruising in her from Gibraltar to the Bosperus. A British amateur yachtsman estimates that an eight months' trip in such a vessel should not

cost more than \$7,500. A good deal of fun has been enjoyed at the expense of the doctors who thronged to London from all parts of the world to join the recent Medical Congress. Eight hundred and fifty foreign M. D.'s and about 3,000 of the British faculty were present in the fifteen sections at which different subjects were discussed. After attending to these duties, the disciples of Reculapius had as much as they could do to get through the innumerable feativities which were provided for their entertainment. They were invited to breakfasts, luncheons, dinners, and suppers; special trains were run to all points of interest near London; excursions up and down the Thames were arranged, and of course the hospitals and asylums had to be inspected. The amount of eating and drinking done in the course of the six days of confirmed dyspeptics for life. To the honor of the profession be it said that only one of the delegates "turned tail" on his duties, and he was an Italian. After making the rather flims?

excuse that he could no longer stand the Eng-lish climate, he flew back to his beloved Italy, As the weather was remarkably hot and Ro-A great deal has been said recently by the British radical orators about the iniquity of the manesque, his brethren of the gallipot declared that he was afraid lest his patients might recovlandowners in keeping their moors and forests er in his absence, and lest he might find himself a ruined man when he got home. This is one of the fine old erusted jokes which have been current about the medical profession since the deluge. Yet, when the jokers fall sick, they are the first to put themselves under the doctor's care. Medicine and surgery must ever be progressive sciences, and the advance in knowledge which has taken place in the last

> gresses are eminently adapted to advance the profession on its road to a fuller knowledge of the methods of combating the destroyer. The Lord Mayor's banquet to the members of the congress afforded an opportunity for the exhibition of the latest improvements in electric lighting. The illumination was very successful. The many defects which have hitherto marred the efficiency of the light were overcome. Its excessive hardness and fluctuation, which are so trying to the eyes, were notably absent, and it was generally agreed that the su-

> few years may fairly encourage the public to

hope that the science has emerged from the

dark ages of empiricism. These medical con-

premacy of gas as a means of illumination is Miss Mabel Wilberforce, the American adventuress whose prosecution for libel of the son of an old man around whom she had spread her nets came to so untimely an end, and who has since been arrested for perjury, has found sympathy in the breast of at least one London editor. She was so clever, and it would have been so expensive to bring witnesses from the West to London to prove her guilt, that she would probably have got off without punishment, had not the lawyers hit upon the plan of indicting her for perjury because she had sworn that she was younger than she really was. Not long ago a man was prosecuted in England for stealing an umbrella. This was outrageous enough. But to cast a woman into prison for prevaricating about her age is a blow at the privileges of the sex which the women's rights people should at once take steps to avert.

The London World of a recent date contains a thoroughly practical article on American and English exports and imports. Arguing from the facts that in the last year the exports from the United States exceeded the imports by nearly \$260,000,000, and that the converse was the case in England to more than double that amount the World shows that it is idle to believe that both countries are prosperous. The question to be debated is. Which of the two is the better off? The free trade theorists declare that England is the gainer. But the English public knows that such is not the case, and practically acts on this knowledge by emigrating to America. In one article at least can the fallace that the importing country is better off than the exporting country be laid bare. "1f," says the World, "England's excess of imports is a matter for pride and rejoicing, why should we ever since they make room for so much heavier imports of food products from abroad than would otherwise be required ?" N. L. T.

The United States Don't Require a Grea NAVY.

From the Change Frébana.

It must always be kept in mind that no emergency is likely to arise which shall prompt the American people to wage war upon foreign territory urisdiction over all contiguous territory on this con tinent without incurring a foreign war. Acquision e with the mission of our Government. The Americans will never need a feet in the British Channel, or the Baltic, or the Mediterranean. They will never want to combard Liverpool, or Cork, or Havre, or Marseilles, nor to undertake the destruction of any foreign city.

Hence we want no great battering rams for use on
the high seas. The first and most important navai does are the most necessary appliances. The chie requisite for augressive wariare on the ocean is a fleet of independent and awift vessels to prey upon foreign com merce-ships that can evertake merchant vessels and run away som the ponderous men-ot-war. The time to provide the most approved ships of this description will e when they shall be actually needed. Adequate coast defences and sufficient ships of war to maintain the no leus of a naval establishment are all that the country needs in time of peace. Any proposition to raise and received with derision; but it is equally foolish to talk of building up a great navy.

Gov. Poster's Befent Predicted.

In the midst of this array of parties, what is likely to be the result in October? The Republican party or a portion of the ticket, including its head) is most surely destined to be defeated, and the Democratic party will triumph. It is not my purpose here to show how this will promote temperance. Suffice it to say that many temperance men and women of Ohio hope for nothing for their cause from either of the parties, Republican or Demercratic, as sucn. The reasons for this I cannot not result in October will be as above stated. Ohio usually, as between Democrate and Republicana, is a close State. Last October, the year of the Presidential election, up to the day before the State election was held, the best informed Republicans, as the whole country knows, deemed the result doubtful. Mr. Hayes, one of Ohto's most posular Governors, carried the State for Governor in 1875, the year before he was elected s'resident, by only some 2,000 or 3,000 majerity. In 1877 the Demo cratic party carried the State, electing Gov. Bishop by over 20,000 majority. Such fluctuations, from local or other causes, are common in Ohio. Such a cause-that oster in October by a majority that will astonish the

A Deluded Captain.

TO THE FOITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: I made a bet of \$2 with the mate of the three-masted schooner Annie and Milard of Sommer Point, N. J. The bet was that any American-born citizen is eligible to be President of the United States. We left it to the Captin of the above-named vessel, and he decided that no Catholic was eligible to be President, according to the Constitution of the United States.

You were right, Patrick, and the Captain was wrong. A Reman Catholic may be elected President. No religion is prescribed by the Constitution. The mate ought to pay you the money.

Reported Engagement of James Gordon

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: It is re ported up here that James Gordon Bennett of the New York Herald will marry one of our Poughkeepsie girls, well known in society, and that he has bought a large endence with a barn attached. POUGHERAPRIS, Aug. 19.

A Man Without Friends or Employment. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: If Dopairer wants to take the advice of one who has been in precisely the same condition, here it is: In the hot sum, mer of the Centenutal I found myself without moneyriends, employment, or victuals. My energies were e hausted. I had to make up my mind either to go back to ermany and be made a laughing stock, or to turn my hands to something, perhaps only suited to my father's

I tried to put on a new man, and the same day I went o work in a bakery on trial. Although I fainted three times the first month, I stuck to it, and to-day I am proprietor of a well paying streety. I hetend to go bottom ext spring, not to be laughed at, but on a more pleasant trian. If Despairer wants to succeed, he must start a new, must practice a little self-respect, a little power of will, and a great deal of perseverance. Then, as times are better, and he seems to be able to speak the language of this country, I believe he will have more chance than I had.

Sympathics.

It is a dangerous thing to tamper with a Scotch institution. Only a day or two ago the Domon Castle steamer carried a deck load of excircionists down the Ciyde on the "Sabbath." That very night she stuck to a sant bank, and no one got home. Next day her captain, in a fit, fell overboard and was drowned. On the third day the profane vessel was in flames; and few people in Soutland have much doubt as to what all that means.

away Railway wishes to correct as error, which ap-peared originally in Tuz Scs. about locametive No. 2 saving been run into and badly damaged by a sloop while crossing the trestlework on Jamvica Hay. A sloop didn't run into the lecemenve but the locumotive ran into a freight car, and so burt itself. The manager thinks the original statement an tujury to the road, and prefers to give all the credit of the accident to the locameters. We should think he would rether have it stay with the sloop; but he has had more experience in

SUNREAMS.

-The King of Congo has been immersed, on profession of his faith in the Christian religion. -The sum of \$42,000 was recently secured

in this city for the aid of the Southern Baptist Theologie cal Seminary. Toward this two tadies each contributed -The British and Foreign Bible Society

has circulated among the Jews 784,000 copies of the Scrip-tures in Hebrew, including a Hebrew version of the New Testament. -The Baptists of Nyack have laid the cor-

ner stone for a new church. They want to accommodate 550 people in the building, and 300 children in the adjoin ing Sunday school hall. -The Methodists in Iowa are putting up

new churches at an average rate of one in every two weeks. These are not all paid for in ready cash, but many of them are helped out by means of floating debt -The Rev. Mr. Goble, a missionary in

Japanese as the sale and circulation of the Chris

Scriptures. All other books are taxed, even the Buddhist and Shinto works, and educational books. -Moody continues his opposition to church fairs. When asked how to secure a genuine revi-val of religion, he answers, "Put aside all those distract-ing church fairs." When asked as to the best manner of training new converts, he says, "First keep them out o

-In the German Reformed Church movement prevails to some extent for the restoration of the order of desconesses as it is believed to have exsted in spostolic times. There are conflicting opinions as to the details, but the majority in favor of the mov ment is said to be powerful. -The Free Baptists of Buffalo are build-

ing a free church, which they hope to have free from debt. It will be fifty feet wide and ninety long, and wil stand at Hudson street and Fargo avenue. The Metho-dists of Buffale are building a new \$40,000 church, for which nearly all the meney is previded.

-The Methodist wants it impressed on the minds of the preachers that the resutation of philosophers and the answering of fools are alike none of their business. Intimating that some of the brethren have Come, brethren, go back to plain gospel and righteen

-At Forsyth, Ga., the Rev. John Angell James, Baptist minister, immersed, on a recent Sunday aftersoon, fifty converts. The remarkable part of this administration of baptism was that the whole fifty were hurried through in fifty-five minutes. Even those who are disposed to be most critical must admit that the speed was all that could be desired.

-The Michigan Christian Advocate says that the taking of the word "hell" out of certain passages in the Revised New Testament tends to make some people believe less than they did in the existence of such a place; and it reasons from this that the taking out of the word "fool" in like manner has a tendency to di-

-Ex-Shepherd Cowley, finding no alacrity on the part of the Christian public to respond to his ap-peals for money, has now taken to writing long and tire-some letters to the papers. He represents himself as a badly used person, and stoutly denies that he was crued to the wretched victims of his miserly economy. The nore letters Cowley writes, the less money he will get and the less brilliantly will be appear as a burning and a shining light in the ecclesiastical fold which white-washed him instead of turning him out for a wolf.

-A correspondent writes to a religious paper concerning a sermon, the delivery of which gave him immense satisfaction. The most interesting thing he says is: "He made many strong points which I am no able to repeat." He closes his report by saying: "I am of the opinion that there were but few present who did not go away wiser, if not better." That a sermon so pointed and so full of salutary influence on its hearers hould have been reported in so vague a manner is on f those things which the Christian community will have

-The Southwestern Baptist quotes from he letter of "a pious lady" to the editor the statemen that "We have a great many Shake-head Baptists in on hurches." The lady writes from Florida. This is an altogether novel variety of Baptists not known in this late tude. Why they should shake their heads is not explained. Possibly they may do so instead of shaking hands, as other people do. It must be a strange sight to see two of these good persons approaching each other on the street and gravely shaking their heads as if about to butteach other. The subject is shrouded in as deep mys-tery as that which enwraps the origin of evil.

-The Methodist minister in Newport, R I., who was shot by the accidental discharge of his pistol as it tumbled from his hip pocket one night while he was gazing at the stars, is recovering from his wound. The Christian Index says, "We are glad he was not killed, and we are glad also that he got shot in the calf of his leg." It then asks, "Is it in stone 6 hode Island that ministers of the gospel in time of profound peace carry pistoist" The reverend gentleman and his friends state that it was not in order to shoot his fellow men that this Newport elf from the possible assaults of ruffians while on his

midnight walks engaged in the study or astronomy -Chautauqua has added to the list of its gencies for the bettering of the human race a theolog cal seminary. This is not, as most of the other semina-ries, for the purpose of making new ministers, but rather for the imprevement of those already on hand. The officers are selected from denominations of widely differ. ent faiths, and the students are not to meet in the halls of the seminary, for it is not to have any. They are to study at their homes and communicate by mail or telegraph with their reverend instructors. Blo-cution is to be among the studies taught. The intention is to broaden and deepen the education of those who have had slender advantages in their early aws of this State, and, under certain restrictions, which are by no means onerous, will be free to all the partly or wholly educated daminies who need its aid.

-New Mexico is now regarded as a pardecilarly hopeful field for missionary effort. Its extent of territory is equal to that of New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania. Delaware, and Maryland combined, being over 120,000 square inites. It is rapidly filling up with nterprising men, principally attracted by the mining interests. Most of the natives are of the duli and stupid order, with a large flavoring of total depravity. But the forts of missionary boards have thus far been put forth in such a weak and straggling way that very little has been accomplished. School houses and chapels are greatly needed. A missionary recently at work there writes that he had to hold his services in a cheerless room in an adobe house. It was only partially warned in cold weather. The lighting was imperfect, and the edors were vile trein the lack of cleanliness and decent ventilation. Mice played about the floor, and in the rainy season mud and water dribbled down from cracks in the roof. It would take a gifted mint to grow elequent before a simple congregation in such a place of worship. The natives receive the gospel rather passively than

with any marked degree of popular enthusiasm. -Selling a church "short" and afterward taking it in analu at a lower price seems more like a Wall street transaction than an ec lemantical one. Yet the Congregational church in Paterson, N. J., seems to have done something of this sort in a perfectly legitimate man-ner. These good people had a church, and yet had it not, for it was so heavily mertgaged that it practically clonged to the creditors. So, after struggling along with t for seven years, they sold it to the creditors in 1877. Suce that time they have, until a few weeks ago, beed hort of a church, and have worshipped in anything that come handy. The corporation which took the building at \$50,000 is a worldly one, which has no use for a church edifice. Therefore, after holding the property cost puice, this carnal corporation concluded to let it go at any reasonable offer. By this time the Congregaoffer of that much. The offer was accepted, and now the church has taken its old building in, baving made \$45,000 and four years' interest by the operation. There are many mortraged churches which might thus arefliably "go short" on buildings but for the possible risk that some church might some along with cash and scoop it the property. A very nice question now arises as to whether or not the Congressional church building at Paterson should be dedicated anew to the service of the

-To-day's international Sunday school lesson is about the manna on which the Israelites and while in the wilderness. The passage for study is Exoton avi. 1-8. Hardly had the great army begun its march before the inconveniences of thirst and hunger were drink. Starvation seemed to stare the faractites in the face. Fergetting the miraculous interposition of God in their behalf, the people complained grievously, and found fault with Moses for bringing them away from Egypt, where, with all their disadvantages, they had always had enough to cat. Again God made miraculous provision. The nightly fall of manna began and timed as long as they were in the wilderness. The first appearance of this manna was a cause of much astonished ment to the Israelites. They asked in Hebrew, "Mannu!" which means "What is it?" No the new food went of the name of "What is it?" The manua powered many remarkable qualities. It was white and in small grainte nights of the week. It could be baked and otherwise treated like meal. If kept over beyond a day excepted the Sabbath, it abouted. The provision carried with it a constant lesson of dependence on the Alleight fo supplies. It was also a constant rebuke to the spirit of complaining. After a while the people became fired of It, and in response to their clanior a supply of q. a. s. was sent, but with such an accompaninent of panishment for complaining that they were glad to retain to the monatonous manna. The manna supply semested &